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SALT LAKE CITY, JULY 26, 1900.

PRESENT POLICY AND DUTY.

There is but little difference of opinion among thoughtful and fair-minded people in the United States, as to the duty now devolving upon the nation in reference to the Philippines. An apparent issue is raised and very much magnified for partisan purposes. With the result as to parties and their candidates, the Deseret News is not greatly concerned. As to the principles that really exist behind the contentions that are manufactured to hide them, this paper is strongly interested.

Clearing of all the mist and misrepresentations that are thrown around the case, the facts are simply these: In the war with Spain, which was endorsed by the whole nation, the destruction of that portion of the Spanish navy then in Manila Bay, was deemed essential to our victory. When it was accomplished, in a manner that covered the Union with glory, and placed the event higher on the pinnacle of fame than any previous naval achievement, the whole country was enthusiastic in its approval, and was ready to crown with its fairest laurels the great sailor who led his comrades to the unparalleled triumph.

That signal stroke was accepted as providential, and as a token of the forward step of the United States to a new position among the nations. In the settlement of terms between the conquered kingdom and the victorious republic, the Philippine Islands came into the possession of this nation. The treaty was approved by legislative representatives of all political parties. The United States acquired sovereignty over those islands.

A duty was thus placed upon this government that it could not ignore. Before the intention to aid the people there to acquire their full liberty could be impressed upon them, the Tagals, under Aguinaldo, commenced hostilities against Americans as well as Spaniards. Wholesale massacre was the purpose in view. It devolved upon the United States not only to protect its own people, but the conquered Spanish and the other European inhabitants. The fighting that followed was inevitable.

The proclamation made by the commission sent to promote peace, which assured the Filipinos of liberty to the full extent of their ability to maintain it, fell upon ears dulled by the promises of plunder and vengeance, and was disregarded and set at naught. The struggles that have followed were the consequence. It is clear to all calm and rational minds, that before any further definite step is taken, law and order must be established, if necessary by military force.

It is claimed that a declaration by this government that independence shall be given to the Filipinos, would end the war in twenty-four hours. It is easy to predict, not always so easy to fulfill. Nor can it be wisely proclaimed just now what can be done and when it can be effected. The islands cannot be safely evacuated by our troops. Anarchy would surely be the result. When peace shall have been sufficiently assured to proceed to the formation of a local government, who can say what form it should assume? That will be for the emancipated people to declare, when they are so far harmonized as to be able to decide. And this government will, doubtless, have to continue for a time its protectorate, in any event, lest other powers step in and seize the islands.

We do not know of any policy that would shoot civilization into the Filipinos, or force American institutions upon them. The maintenance of sovereignty acquired in the treaty is necessary for the time being. What shall be the future status of the Philippines cannot be determined today. That will depend largely upon the attitude of the people themselves. Independence of the Tagals is not enough. That would not mean the liberty of the Filipinos, but only the opportunity for a tribe to subjugate others. The whole people are to be emancipated, and that will be a work of time and patience and wise policy.

As to the party or persons by whom the destiny of the islands shall be shaped, we have little concern. Of this we feel assured: The principles of liberty on which this nation is founded will be carried to the ends of the earth. They will be enjoyed by the Filipinos, as soon as they are capable of understanding and maintaining them. What is called "imperialism" cannot be established anywhere under the institutions of this Republic. They are imbued with the spirit of freedom and that cannot be quenched or crushed out. Militarism is a foreign to the genius of our country. There is no present danger of its establishment. But the armies of the United States have a necessary work to do, and must be maintained within the bounds that statesmanship shall determine.

If the time should come that the principles of our Constitution, and the liberties we hold so dear, shall be threatened from any source, at home or abroad, we believe the Deseret News

will prove its right to hold to its motto from the beginning, and will be found battling for "Truth and Liberty." But we do not regard the idea to be correct, or worthy of much regard, that all truth and all liberty are confined within the ranks of any one political party, and that men who do not belong to it and officials who decline to be governed by it, are therefore false and tyrannical and are to be held up to the anathema of mankind.

We are for the right, no matter what party may hold it, or what faction may fight it. The purpose in view of this great nation is to bring liberty to the oppressed, and to deliver mankind from bondage. But this cannot be accomplished by earthquake and whirlwind. It must be effected by the dissemination of truth and the establishment of liberty, in such manner and such time as circumstances will permit and wisdom shall make manifest.

The demagogue may bluster, and find fault, and fulminate threatenings of disaster if he is not heeded. The statesman will proceed with prudence, and mark the manifestations of developing fitness for the extension of the everlasting principles of freedom. These will triumph and spread over the globe, as sure as the sun shall shine and dispel the darkness of the night.

MISERABLE TACTICS.

"Any newspaper that advocates the wholesale slaughter of Christian people because they demand the right to govern themselves; that urges the subjugation of alien races in the Orient; that would have the American government hold 9,000,000 people in a state of vassalage, denying them all the constitutional rights and liberties of American citizenship; that tells the people it is all right for the President to set aside the Constitution, ignore the expressed will of Congress and violate a sacred national pledge; when any newspaper does this in the name of 'Americanism' it simply advertises the fact that it does not possess the slightest conception of the genius and spirit of American government. And whether that newspaper is a church organ, whose motto is 'Truth and Liberty,' or whether it is a partisan organ, masquerading under the cloak of religion, it is doing all that it can do to blind the eyes of the people and to bolster up a discredited political cause."

We copy the foregoing editorial, verbatim and complete, from the Salt Lake Herald. We do so to show how a partisan paper will pervert the position and distort the language of a contemporary, that does not support a policy of attack upon everything and everybody that appears inimical to some personal and partisan ends. Readers of the Deseret News will easily perceive the intent of the writer of the quoted paragraph. We might say in response:

Any newspaper that advocates the immediate withdrawal of American troops from the Philippines; that would leave those islands open to invasion and conquest by European or Asiatic powers; that would delight in seeing the Tagals slaughter the friars and making short work of all the white inhabitants of Luzon; that would rejoice over a conflict between the followers of Aguinaldo and the opposing tribes, which would breed anarchy and slaughter among the Filipinos; that would under the work of pacification which has made considerable progress; that would ignore the prevailing sentiment throughout the United States, which calls for the establishment of law and order in the Philippines first, the extension of self-government to the people there next, according to their manifest abilities to maintain it, and the establishment, last, of independence in such form as shall, finally, be considered most conducive to the permanent welfare of the natives, with due regard to the interests of other residents on the islands; such a newspaper is delivered over to the deepest demagogism of this time of political trickery, and is oblivious to the march of events, the duty of this nation, and the true spirit of that liberty which is regulated by righteous law.

The Herald may protest that this is an exaggeration of its contention. Suppose that is so, to some degree. But its own attempt to belic and burlesque and bedaub the utterances of a contemporary, is more than an exaggeration; it is a deliberate attempt to misrepresent that which it cannot meet fairly. It appears to have been afflicted with a recent attack of partisan mania, that renders it indifferent to truth and the amenities of respectable journalism.

Instead of quoting that which it desires to controvert, it gets down in the mire and mounds a theory of its own, which it proceeds to hold up as the figure of a contemporary's position, and then to assail it with the soil out of which it was fabricated. "When any newspaper does this," under whatever pretext, it will lose caste among its own readers, and will damage the cause and the party which it is so anxious to appear to support.

COST OF ONE STRIKE.

The St. Louis Republic some time ago published an estimated cost of the street car strike in that city, and some of the figures are highly interesting. The strike had at the time lasted 56 days, and the loss to the company in fares is given as \$1,350,000; loss through damage to property, \$20,000; extra expenses, \$56,000. There were 3,500 strikers, and their loss of wages amounted to \$232,000.

These were the two parties directly interested in the quarrel that brought about the strike, but there were others. Thus the loss to the city in trade is estimated at \$25,000,000; the city also had to pay for extra police, \$50,000, and \$250,000 in wages were lost by employees not in the service of the street car company. That is to say, the heaviest losses by far were inflicted on the general public, which were guilty of no offense to the strikers. And that is very often the case when labor troubles are sought to be adjusted in that manner.

It is further pointed out that sixteen persons were killed during the riots; 34 were more or less seriously wounded; one person committed suicide, and two persons went insane as a result of the strike.

These returns are not complete, but they show sufficiently what a great strike in this country means. In some countries it would be called an insur-

rection and would call for interference by the military arm of the government. It is different here, but does not a strike cost too much to pay for the small increase in wages that may be gained in this way? Does a strike ever pay?

ARE MISSIONARIES TO BLAME?

Opinions vary as to the responsibility of the emissaries of missionary societies for the present embroglio in China. Some seem to be disposed to lay all the blame on the activity they unfold, while others see in their presence there only a blessing. The truth probably can be found between the two extremes.

The missionaries in China are generally well meaning men and women who believe in their calling. But it would be idle to deny the fact that their teachings and practices are a disturbing element in the state. They attack the existing religious beliefs, such as they are, and when these are the very foundations upon which the entire social structure has been erected for ages, the result must be serious. The unanimous testimony of intelligent Chinese residents in this country is this, that their countrymen are extremely tolerant, but when deeply rooted superstitions are attacked; when the reverence for ancestors—the corner-stone of the Chinese state—is ridiculed; when family ties are rudely broken, and customs of long standing denounced, evil passions are easily aroused. When to this is added, that the missionary almost invariably has the misfortune of appearing in the role of a pioneer for the greedy hordes of vendors of opium and fire water, and all attendant vices, as well as for the land-grabbing armies of the countries they represent, no wonder that they are made the objects of hatred in common with other foreigners. Were it understood that "Christian" missionaries are representatives of a kingdom not of this world, they would be in a position to pour oil on the troubled waters of China. But as it is, they are not. And they never will be, as long as they are but too anxious to plant the Cross in the very shadow of Krupp guns and glistening bayonets.

There is at present an extremely radical party in China, to which the emperor, Kuang Hsu belongs. It demands that China shall follow the lead of Japan and don all at once western civilization. Judging from letters published by Chinese missionaries, these generally are in sympathy with this party and its radical policy.

Opposed to this is the conservative party, to which the empress dowager, the real ruler of China, belongs. The clash seems to be between these two elements. Whether the missionaries have in every instance taken a wise, Christlike course, may be an open question. Their position in a pagan empire is extremely difficult, and unless they are one with the people, in sympathy and love, they are apt to fail in their mission.

AZTECS IN TEXAS.

A news item from Temple, Texas, says the recent discovery of an Indian grave with five skeletons on the banks of the Leon river, induced one Mr. Chaffin, who owned the land upon which the discovery was made, to pursue his investigations, and the result was that he found eighteen additional skeletons. These were found lying in a row, each with the face turned toward the east. There were also sundry articles of pottery, earthenware, and engraved shells, and the conclusion was that the owner of the land had found an ancient Aztec burial ground.

Among the articles found were an earthen jar, curiously engraved and decorated with forty Aztec characters, while numerous other pieces of pottery and earthenware were found, but none so beautiful and conspicuous as the jar. A large number of mussel shells bearing mysterious engravings were also taken out and will be sent to authorities on the subject of Aztec archaeology for examination.

The significance of the find is to establish the existence at some time of an Aztec habitation in Texas, while the belief has prevailed among archaeologists that these ancient inhabitants of Central America did not penetrate so far north.

Slowly the past of this continent is being revealed to the present age and generation and as the veil is being withdrawn, the historical part of the Book of Mormon will be better appreciated. So far no fact established is at variance with that record. Before long it may receive full corroboration by scientific research.

ALL NATIONS AT WAR.

The world was clearly told by the martyred Prophet of this dispensation, that a time would come when the nations would be on the warpath, one with another, to such an extent that all who were unwilling to draw their swords against their neighbors, must "flee to Zion for safety." This warning is again brought to the attention of the inhabitants of the earth, by the current events.

It is impossible to read the daily dispatches from foreign lands, without an impression that a momentous chapter of the history of mankind is about to be written. True, the world has several times seemed to be at the point of a crisis which has passed, as the present may do, without a general conflagration; but as the situation at present is, the possibility at least of a world war is made apparent; the weakness that characterizes the existing civilization with its religious, political and social institutions, is as plain as that of the dream image of the Babylonian king, that was supported on feet of iron and clay, mixed and yet without solidity—so frail, that the fall of a "little stone" became disastrous to it. The rulers of nations seem to have a premonition of coming disaster. They are hesitating to plunge into what may prove a maelstrom of destruction.

To understand the present situation, to some extent, several facts should be kept in view. For many years the nations have been arming and drilling, and spent money and talent on deadly implements of warfare. The civilized nations have been growing in numbers, until their comparatively small area of

land has become too limited for their wants. Hence they have turned to the domain inhabited by other races, to find room and opportunities for their surplus population. But here they come in conflict, not only with the native races, but with one another. Interests clash. And sooner or later a mortal conflict must ensue.

The Chinese situation strikingly illustrates this. At the first signal of danger, the forces of the powers gathered in Chinese territory, but although the legations sent pitiful appeals for help, and although it is believed that at least one power, Japan, was in a position to render speedy aid, she was prevented from doing so by the jealousy that feared she might claim some advantage over the other powers, in the settlement of the question of indemnity.

With this disposition among the leading governments, what may not be the sequel of the complications in eastern Asia? Possibly united action may be secured for a war of revenge, if, after all, it should prove true that the foreigners in Peking have been cruelly slain. But will the demon of unrest, now rampant, be consigned to the bottomless pit after that? Not as long as the greed for wealth and power possesses the nations of the earth. The very victory over the Chinese dragon may be the kindling of new flames of international hatred, to be extinguished only in streams of blood. Japan and Russia hate one another more than ever, since the treaty of peace by which the war with China was concluded.

As the winding up scenes draw near, it is less difficult to understand how it may come to pass that the nations of the earth may be involved in a general conflict. And the more clear the prophetic word about these things becomes, the more necessary it is to remember that Zion has been appointed a place of refuge in the latter days, for peace, for righteousness and everlasting joy.

The backbone of the heated spell has been a long-drawn-out affair this season.

The truth about Peking may be learned only when the allied armies reach the Chinese capital.

The iron market may be very much weakened recently, but the butter market manifests sufficient strength.

Lord Roberts has started in on a campaign to wind up the Boers. Judging by the way these scatter, there is going to be a host of winding-up scenes.

The blister beetle is looked on as an agency to destroy grasshoppers. But it will not do to forget that he is also the inveterate enemy of the sugar beet.

The impression that a great war in the old world is an event of the near future is not easily dispelled, and the latest news from China does not change the gloomy view.

It is now stated that the probability is that the famine in India will spread instead of abate. Is the British government powerless to cope with the situation in its Asiatic possessions?

"Expansion is all right. Imperialism is all wrong." So says the S. L. Herald. So far we fully agree with our evidently rattled contemporary. We hope that its political views will suffer still further expansion.

In three days more the Japanese army will be landed in China, when there will be a sufficient force to do something in the way of clearing the mystery of Peking, whether or not the Chinese like the procedure.

The developments in the Cuban frauds will impress people with the idea that the culprits there were not "clean" public officials before they went to the island, though they had been trusted in public office.

The Colombian revolution is over. When on the verge of apparent success the insurrectionists surrendered unexpectedly, and the war collapsed. There is no accounting for what those South Americans will do in the way of running or stopping a government.

The wool market in the West is not as satisfactory as wool growers would like it, and the mutton market is little better. But even if the latter were good, there are no fat sheep in this section by which to make it a means of profit. The drought in the West has taken the fat off the sheep, and consequently prices are ranging low.

The Deseret News would have the people believe that those 10,000 Filipinos who have been shot full of holes by "manifest destiny" have simply undergone a "preparation for liberty"—S. L. Herald.

The Deseret News would have the people believe that the paper which printed the foregoing was simply lying, a bad habit into which it has fallen of late.

The world is in commotion. To the plagues of war, famine and pestilence is now added volcanic disturbances. A few days ago Mount Azuma, near Bandaisan, Japan, which was the scene of a volcanic disaster in 1885, broke into eruption. Two hundred persons were killed or injured. Several villages were engulfed by the streams of lava and great damage was done in adjacent districts.

If it should prove that the Chinese have been judging dates regarding the legationaries at Peking, and representing that the foreigners are alive when they are not, even the Americans will welcome the complete dismemberment of a nation so lost to honor as to revel in such mendacity. But the Americans still persist in the attitude that the Chinese shall not be held to be guilty of such perfidy on suspicion alone, but that tangible evidence be required. The facts must be known soon.

The Herald tries to shift to the shoulders of the city engineer the responsibility for the statement that the new sprinkling system, which that paper declared could not be of any use this season, could be finished in a few weeks. But here is what the Herald said itself by way of comment: "The advantage of this improvement is the relief which it will give the present water system."

But maybe this is one of the Herald's

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This department of our store leads all others in the Great West. There is an immense array both on the ground floor and upstairs. You get the best choice at Z. C. M. I.

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The very best and choicest stock in the West is at Z. C. M. I. No competitor can equal it in quality, style or price. We have bargain offers in every line, suited to the season.

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Z. C. M. I.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

attempts at humor. It is difficult to tell when it is joking, although it seems to have fallen lately "down deep" into the "funny business."

THE CHINESE EMBROGLO.

Kansas City Star.

The obvious line of duty for the powers to concentrate, with the greatest possible speed, all of the strength against the Chinese uprising which they can command. Contentment at this time as to the fruits of victory would be simply criminal. Rivalry as to the supreme command involves the loss of precious time. There is only one thing to consider and that is relief for the foreigners in China who are in imminent danger, where they have not already been destroyed.

San Francisco Call.

So far not Germany, nor Russia, nor any other nation, has cause of war upon China. The crimes committed are not national crimes. None of the governments have any right to demand territory as any part of the indemnity which they have the right to ask. They have the right to demand payment of money indemnity, and such national humiliation as they choose in the way of granting garison privileges for their defense legations in future, but to demand territory is quite another thing.

Denver Post.

Meanwhile the peril of the legationaries is constant and great. They should be brought away from Peking into the rioting has ceased; by the Chinese Imperial authorities if they can; if they are powerless, then by the army of the allies, acting in conjunction with those of the Chinese who remain loyal to the reigning emperor. This manifestly is the extent of the duty of the United States. Its part should not exceed the rescue of imperiled foreigners. American troops should not be engaged in another war of conquest.

Chicago News.

Gen. Miles says the reported wounding or killing of 25 per cent of the American soldiers engaged in the battle of Tientsin, is a gross exaggeration. The engagements of the civil war and far surpasses that of Santiago, when the percentage was only 9.26. The "heaven Chinese" seems to have improved rapidly on the lessons given him in recent years by British and German officers. Some of these days governments will treat as traitors officers who sell their skill to Chinese, Filipinos, Turks or any one else who happens to need the services of experts.

San Francisco Chronicle.

A great many criticisms of the missionaries in China have been indulged in by politicians and newspaper men since the outbreak of the present troubles, the most of which are undeserved and betray an absolute ignorance of the real state of Chinese opinion. Apparently there is abundant evidence to support the view that the missionaries in China are particular objects of popular hatred. The number of them killed in uprisings is large, but that does not confirm the assumption that they brought their fate upon themselves by acts calculated to give umbrage to those with whom they have come in contact. As a matter of fact most of them are victims of the blind hatred which is directed against all foreigners. That this deadly sentiment has not been inspired by the actions of the missionaries will be conceded by most impartial persons who have had an opportunity to investigate Chinese affairs, even by those who are incredulous regarding the possibility of propagating Christianity in China.

New York World.

In any event restraint, coolness, calmness, deliberation, should guide the administration at Washington. We wish first to understand and then to meet the now absolutely unknown Chinese situation. We do not wish to create or join in creating a perhaps wholly new situation that will mean for us not indemnity, nor reparation, but war, measureless loss and sorrow and suffering infinitely multiplied, all to no purpose of national welfare or national honor.

Boston Herald.

We know not what to do in China, nor what we may be called upon to do, because we do not know what are the existing conditions, except in a wholly superficial way. Light will break upon us some time, but nobody can guess when. The hopeful are at liberty to take one view, the fearful will take another view. The fact is that nothing essential to a sure prognosis regarding the internal conditions of China is known. If we knew whether the dowager empress is ruling and directing, or has been overruled, and possibly murdered, it would affect the motive and aim of what is doing by our government and by the European concert also. Whether, in the end, we shall find the Manchu dynasty still in power, and Prince Tuan acting as regent for his son, who has been proclaimed by the empress as the adopted son of the late emperor, it is now impossible to know. Every present speculation is a sheer guess. Minister Wu does not know, or, if he does, he is not divulging who is his present master or mistress.

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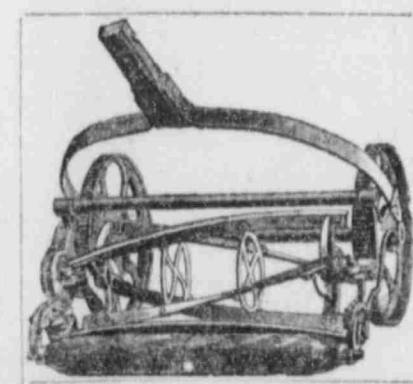
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